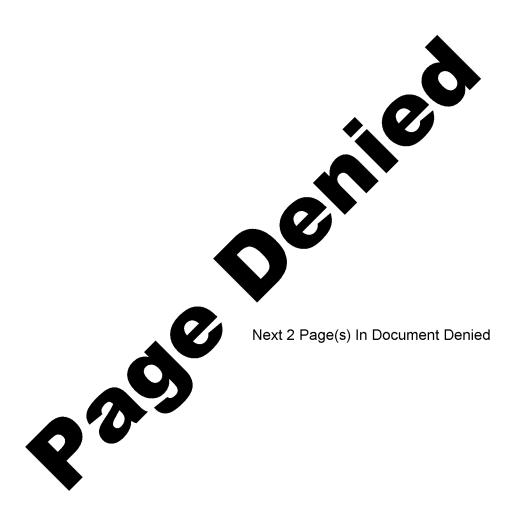
25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

Background Material of 2 Hovember



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY





THE CRISIS USSR/CUBA

Information as of 0600 2 November 1962

PREPARED FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

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nitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/19: CIA-RDP80B01676R001800020009-4	
2 November 1962	
THE SITUATION IN CUBA	
Soviet offensive missile units are closing down their launch sites in Cuba and removing their equipment, but the assembly of IL-28 bombers is continuing.	
missiles and basic launching equipment have been removed from all the MRBM launch areas. Camouflage has been taken down and support vehicles assembled for movement. The launch sites have been partially destroyed, apparently by bulldozing.	
Construction at the IRBM sites has stopped and some of the installations at Guanajay have been destroyed. Work on the probable nuclear warhead bunkers apparently has also	
None of the Soviet cargo ships now in Cuba has hatches and holds suitable for handling IRBMs or MRBMs. The seven ships which we believe delivered the missiles to Cuba could return to Cuba between 16 and 25 November. Loading of the missiles after the ships' return would probably take about a week.	
in contrast to the dismantling of the missile sites, there has been further progress in the assembly of IL-28 bomber aircraft at San Julian airfield.	
Monitors agree that Castro appeared nervous and hesi-	

Monitors agree that Castro appeared nervous and hesitant last night during the major portion of his radio-TV speech, reading a transcript of his talks with U Thant. He was somewhat more confident and forceful in the concluding part when he spoke in his customary extemporaneous manner. Throughout the speech he appeared to belch frequently. As reported in the press, Castro reiterated his "five points," stressing the demand for evacuation of Guantanamo; announced the USSR had "some time ago" canceled all Cuban obligations (USSR had "some time ago" canceled all Cuban obligations of

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defense since all but "strategic weapons" were to remain in Cuba. He said Khrushchev's decision gave his regime "reason for discontent," but added: "We respected the decision since these weapons were not under our command." He confined Cuban refusal of inspection to the transcript of his talks with U Thant.

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During the entire crisis period, there have been only scattered and minor internal resistance or sabotage activities.

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One instance,

sion.

involved the cutting of a telephone

wire from a Soviet "base" in Camaguey province, possibly a SAM site or related barracks area.

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reported the Cuban population is "in-

the hopes and expectations of anti-Castro Cubans showed some tendency to rise with the failure of the U Thant mis-

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that

officials in the Cuban foreign ministry were "subdued," and very sensitive to any mention of the Soviet role in said three middle-rank offirecent events. cials in the Ministry of Industries appeared "outraged" at the ridiculous role Cuba had played and considered the offer by Khrushchev to trade Cuban for Turkish bases espe-They felt the whole episode showed cially humiliating. the bankruptcy of Castro's policies, and said Cuba would sooner or later have to come to terms with the US under noted, however, that a modified leadership. less well educated Cubans are being influenced by Castro's propaganda, which is seeking to make recent events look almost like a Cuban victory.

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Cuban exile leaders report the Cuban community in Florida to be depressed, heartsick, and convinced that the only hope is to provoke Castro "into some mad action."

deside and Cuban arest	in the Communist parties of continuing evidence of a decline tige among Latin American Commu-
nists and other pro-Casti of the past week.	o groups as a result of the events
amending in Cube if such	his rejection of international in- inspection were also to cover Caribbean area where Cuban exiles

BLOC DEVELOPMENTS

We have no reports as of 0700 EST on the New York conversations of Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan.

There has been no significant change in Moscow's propaganda treatment of the situation. Soviet media continue to emphasize that the USSR is strictly honoring Khrushchev's pledges to President Kennedy. Moscow claims Cuba is ready to cooperate with the UN in working out a peaceful settlement, and continues to show sensitivity to foreign views that Khrushchev's agreement to dismantle the missiles was a sign of weakness.

Moscow has denounced the resumption of the US quarantine and charged that "unprecedented war hysteria" still prevails in the US.

Soviet commentators yesterday became markedly warmer in support of Castro's five demands, but they carefully avoided any suggestion that a settlement is contingent on US acceptance of these demands. A Moscow broadcast to Cuba endorsed Castro's position that the US must halt the quarantine, economic sanctions, subversive activities, and overflights. Moscow hedged, however, on Castro's demand for the return of the Guantanamo naval base, saying only that this question "should be decided by negotiations."

The Chinese Communists have, in effect, urged Castro to resist Soviet pressures for an early settlement. A note delivered to the Cuban charge in Peiping rejected as an "imperialist viewpoint" the suggestion that Cuban demands should be ignored in a settlement between the "big powers." Peiping promised resolute support "regardless of how complicated the circumstances may be."

At a meeting of the presidium of the World Peace Council in Stockholm, the Chinese delegate characterized Soviet behavior in the Cuban crisis as "cowardly."

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BLOC MILITARY STATUS

No significant changes have been noted in the disposition or readiness posture of the major Soviet and satellite military forces.

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Although much of the military force probably remains in a state of precautionary readiness, some signs of normalcy have been noted. Western attaches now have traveled through key rail junctions in Belorussia and from Helsinki to Moscow through Leningrad without observing any unusual military activity or rail movements. Some military personnel may be on leave in the Leningrad area. two Polish army divisions probably are continuing to aid There are continued indications that the in the harvest. Soviets may proceed with the normal year-end release of GSFG military personnel.

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There are indications that a relatively large-scale exercise is impending in the Sea of Okhotsk, where submarines have deployed.

SOVIET BLOC SHIPPING TO CUBA

Two bloc ships which have been lying dead in the water near the quarantine line have resumed their courses and now are within the quarantine zone en route to Cuba. These are the Soviet dry-cargo ship BELOVODSK, which is being



accompanied by a US destroyer, and the Soviet tanker GROZNY. The Czech dry-cargo ship KLADNO, which stopped near the line for several days, has not returned from her rendezvous off Bermuda with the East German passenger ship VOELKERFREUNDSCHAFT. The Soviet tanker MIR crossed the quarantine line at about 0100 EST.

There now are 13 bloc ships en route to Cuba. The latest additions are the Soviet dry-cargo ship ZYRYANIN, with general cargo from the Black Sea, and the tanker BALAKLAVA, with a cargo of crude oil from the Baltic.

2 November 1962

ANNEX

NUMBER OF SHIPS REQUIRED TO REMOVE SOVIET WEAPONS SYSTEMS FROM CUBA

- 1. We believe the main components of the Soviet offensive weapons systems now in Cuba (as defined by Presidential Proclamation 3504 of 23 October) could be returned to the USSR in a total of 20 to 25 shiploads.
- 2. The MRBM and IRBM equipment presents the most formidable shipping task. We do not know exactly how many trips were required to deliver the missiles now in Cuba, but believe that their return will require between five and eight trips with ships having hatches large enough to permit stowage of the ballistic missiles. The principal components of the missile systems probably would amount to about another four shiploads. Some of the supporting construction equipment such as bulldozers, trucks, and cranes probably would be left behind, inasmuch as Cuba is receiving such equipment as economic aid.
- 3. The 29 BEAGLE (IL-28) jet bombers known to be in Cuba probably were delivered by three ships, and could be returned by the same number.
- 4. The 12 KOMAR guided-missile boats now in Cuba arrived as deck cargo on four separate ships, two carrying two
 each, and two others carrying four each. Thus three or at
 the most four trips would suffice to evacuate this equipment;
 the missile and support gear would fit easily in the holds of
 the ships carrying the KOMARs on deck.
- 5. We believe the three identified cruise-type coastal defense missile installations could be sent back in three shiploads.

Missiles:	5	to	3	
Missile installations:	4			
Jet bombers:	3			
KOMAR ships:	3	to	$\mathcal{L}_{\underline{z}}$	
Coast Defense Missiles:	3			
Total:	18	to	22	shiploads

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2 November 1962

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

1. missile units in Cuba are sites, removing equipmentions. We don't know yo has been removed is being	nt, and bulldozing the et just where the equi	installa-
nas been removed is bein	is tunon.	
3. Castro seemed his speech last night, he reading instead of speak	nervous during a larg out this could be beca sing extemporaneously	use he was
5. Regime Cubans of Soviet missiles that told come to terms with the U	Cuba is going to	ne ministry o have to
7. reported Cuba might	consider internations	al inspection
if it applies to possible ban exiles as well.	le Caribbean training	sites of Cu-
8. Soviet propaga Castro's demands for bro States, but is weaker or	n his demand for Guant	the United tanamo, Mos-

out a peaceful settlement.

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25X1 25X1 9. A Chinese delegate at the World Peace Council presidium in Stockholm is supposed to have referred to Soviet behavior in Cuba as "cowardly."

10. There are no significant changes in bloc military readiness. Western attaches have done some traveling in Belorussia and through Leningrad without noting anything unusual.

11. Soviet ships are moving again. Three have crossed the quarantine line, and 10 more are en route.

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SPECIAL DAILY WATCH REPORT of the USIB WATCH COMMITTEE

No. 10

As of 0800, 2 November 1962

We conclude:

_	n the readiness status or positioning of Soviet Bloc armed nce our last report.
that the	Soviets are dismantling the known strategic missile sites
	The present location of the removed missiles and equip-
ment is a	inknown .

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NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

NIC No. 2-0867

Room BC 956 Pentagon Copy 26 of 45 Copies

1 November 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR WATCH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SUBJECT: Warning Problems During Soviet "Holiday" Period, 3-10 November

 Monitoring and assessing activities of the Soviet armed forces,
particularly Long Range Aviation (LRA), is a critical aspect of the Watch Committee's mission during the present period. In the coming week to 10 days, i.e., during the
mission during the present period. In the coming week to 10 days, i.e., during the
October Revolution holidays, our normal warning capability, such as it is, will
probably be further restricted. If the Soviet forces follow past patterns there will
appear a marked decline in military activity
The LRA can be expected at times to reach the status of a virtual stand-
down. During the holiday period we will in effect be "blind" for some days as to
possible Soviet intent to prepare the LRA for rapid offensive action or to deploy
heavy bombers (or other forces) under cover of what we are conditioned to accept
as a "normal" holiday. Considering the pattern of LRA activity to date, and in
as a normal normal. Considering the partern of the derivity to date; and the
view of the current critical situation, the possibility of such a move must be seriously
considered by the Watch.
2. It is recommended that all collection assets of the Watch agencies be alerted for particularly vigilant coverage of and rapid reporting on Bloc military
activities during at least the period 3-10 November. The Committee should also
activities during at teast the period 5-10 (toversber). The committee should be carried
consider the need for instituting extraordinary collection measures during this period.

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We would anticipate from the pattern of LRA activity in previous years that a period of very low levels of activity can be expected during the October Revolution holidays, at times approaching a virtual standdown. Such a development, should it occur during the present period of tensions, will render it more difficult than usual to detect possible Soviet intent to utilize this period to bring LRA units to an even higher state of operational readiness, or to detect initial deployments under maximum communications security.

Since LRA normally maintains a certain degree of readiness and, therefore, could move into a high state of readiness with little or no detection, Soviet deception tactics could seriously affect our capability

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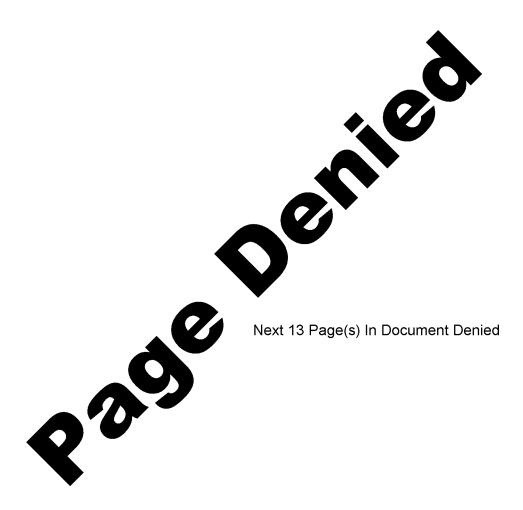
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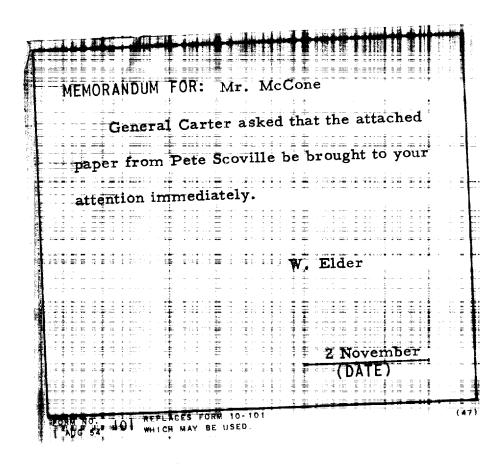
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2 November 1:62

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Executive Committee of the NSC - Meeting 11:00 a. sa. on 2 November 1963

The President opened the meeting by expressing concerns of Roland Evans' article in the Herald Tribune of this morning and again reported that no one should talk to the Press except Salingen. Sylvester and State Press representative.

McCone reviewed the CIA Memorandum as summa: ize: n the attached summary, the Watch Committee Report and the						
Memorandum for Watch Committee members NIC #2-0867						

This was followed by reports of Ball and Gilpatric on developments in the UN which followed the telegraphic reports received in the DCI's office prior to the meeting.

Further actions and decisions of the meeting are coveres in penciled notes attached.

The CIA was requested to prepare an immediate report on the effectiveness of the blockade, i.e. the number of ships what have been stopped or turned back, those boarded and allowed to pass a and the shipping which has proceeded through the blockade unmolested. The purpose is to have an appraisal of the effectiveness of the blockade and some indication of its effect on the Cuban economy, as Briv.

JOHN A. MCCONE Director

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Attachments to report of Executive Committee Meeting 11:00, 2 Nov. 1902	
4 pages penciled notes 1 page brief re Cambodia-South Vietnam 1 page brief re Laos	
	25 X 1
Summary - Situation in Cuba 2 Nov. 62 Watch Comm. Report 2 Nov 62 (No. 10) Memo for Watch Comm members NIC 2-0867	
	25 X 1